

# The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY.

MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY MARCH 14, 1898.

XXXVII—NO. 1

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

### Charms and Seductions of Nice and Monte Carlo.

#### FORMALITIES AT THE CASINO.

Every Prospect Pleases, But a Long Pocket Book is Found to be Indispensable—Sights to be Seen in the Stronghold of Satan.

MONTÉ CARLO, Feb. 10.—They tell a story of Monte Carlo that once upon a time a Russian naval commander, while visiting there lost not only all of his own money, but the contents of his ship's strong box as well. So he ordered his vessel to take a position opposite the terrace where all the world and somebody else's wife promenades, and went ashore. He was very cool, this Russian. He sent up his card to the "administration," and in course of time was ushered in. Without any superfluous words he said:

"I came here to gamble in this stronghold of Satan, and I have lost my money. I have also lost my ship's money. I am a ruined man, and my honor is gone. I have prepared a report for my government confessing all, and as I cannot make restitution, only one course remains for me, and that is to commit suicide. I have done only a few good things in this world, but before dying I shall add one more to my credit. Out in that harbor lies my boat, manned by five hundred marines who are accustomed to obey orders without inquiry. The guns on that ship can destroy from a distance of seven miles. I have given sealed orders to my subordinates, but to be broken when a handkerchief is waved from this window. Those orders are simply instructions to bombard this place and utterly efface it. Am I understood?"

The "administration" quite understood, and began to implore the Russian to move away from the window. He remained motionless, however, and the "administration" asked with great anxiety how much he had lost. The end of it was that they repaid all his losses, and the bombardment was averted.

The world is full of accounts of haggard faces and nervous fingers to be seen about the gaming tables at Monte Carlo. Frequent suicides are reported, too, said to be attributable to losses at play. Perhaps I was unobserving, but I noted few haggard faces. The "salons de jeu" were crowded with people, but it seemed to me that they appeared to be enjoying themselves, and most of them were innocents, who, after penetrating the fastnesses of wickedness, and paying the price of experience, seem to feel quite well satisfied to have gotten off so easily, and one by one slipped out of the hall to enjoy the real beauties of one of the loveliest spots on earth.

The trains for Monte Carlo fly around curves cut in the face of the rocks on one side, and with the Mediterranean on the other. You pass through a prosaic station, enter an elevator, and presto! you are lifted to a scene of enchantment, with great gray mountains for a background, and the sea below your feet. You walk along a terrace scarcely three hundred yards long, and while thousands of stunning people in summery gowns and well fitting clothes pass you by, you think very likely of the blizzard in Ohio, and that it is a very pleasant day. When you have tired of the terrace you seek shaded grounds, where all the trees and plants of Africa, each properly labeled, have been transplanted; and then you come back and study the handsome casino, and the guide book, and the shifting throng.

If you listen carefully, you hear English, French, Spanish and Russian. German you hear some times, but not often, for Monte Carlo is too close to France, and San Remo, where the Emperor Frederick died, suits the Germans better. You begin to make up your mind that Monte Carlo is something more than a gambling place, and that the Prince of Monaco has some reasons for being a happy man.

Not many years ago the prince was a very poor man, as prince's go. He had the smallest principality in Europe—and has yet, just a little slice of ground between France and Italy. Then he sold concessions to the company controlling the Casino, and from this concern is said to derive an income of \$250,000 a year. He maintains a standing army of 70 men, and has turned over to France the privilege of collecting duties and looking after the mails.

When you enter the Casino at Monte Carlo—very likely with an expression which says, "I hope the people at home won't hear of this," you find yourself scrutinized by a lot of uniformed attendants, and you fall into a line which passes before "Le Commissaire Special." That gentleman looks at you, and you give him your card, or an envelope, or something else to show that you are what you are, and he writes your name in a big book, adding your temporary and home address. Then he leisurely fills out a blank card, which reads like this:

"Circle of Strangers in Monaco. Card of Personal Admission. Good for one day, for Mr. John Smith. (signed) Le Commissaire Special. This card must be presented in order to enter or retire from the salons."

Thus armed you seek another part of the building, and following the procession, you succeed at last in entering the "salons de jeu," where hundreds of people are gathered around the long

green covered tables, playing roulette or trente-et-quarante and trusting to luck to bring them fortune.

There are men in Monte Carlo and Nice who pretend to teach other men, whose money burns in their pockets, how to play, and certainly win. When their patrons inquire why they are reduced to the necessity of teaching these golden secrets, and why they do not apply their knowledge for their own gain, they say that the "Administration" knows them and their system and excludes them from the Casino.

The favorite game at Monte Carlo is roulette. The process of play is simple. A disk, around the rim of which are numbers, from one to thirty-six is so arranged that a little marble, which is sent flying about its edge, ultimately stops at one of these numbers, which are alternately red and black. On another part of the table these same figures are reproduced in three parallel columns. Now all the player does is to hazard a guess, either that this little marble spinning around the disk will stop at (1) a certain number; (2) on a red or black number; (3) on an odd or even number; (4) on some particular set of numbers which the player designates. You cannot play with a smaller coin than a five franc piece—that is, one dollar. One who guesses the lucky number secures thirty-five times his stake, and as one increases his chances of winning by including more numbers in the guess, the reward of success decreases, so that for successfully betting on black or red, or odd or even one receives back his money doubled.

In order to play it is quite unnecessary to say a word, you simply look at the green table on which appear the figures corresponding to those on the disk, and drop your coin on a red or black diamond, on a particular number, or in one of the several positions which you will discover in proper season includes certain groups of numbers. Then when the marble ceases to move, the croupier will glance at the table, and cover the coins that win with the amount of their winnings, and after that scoop in all the rest with a little rake which he uses very deftly. It is all exceedingly simple, and as the chances are said to be only thirteen percent in favor of the player, it is quite easy to see why it is that the "administration" flourishes, and the consuls at Nice, only ten miles away, are in hot water most of the time, because of the applications for aid from their distressed countrymen.

Nice has grown so rapidly of recent years that its business section has now become extensive and attractive. The population, which sometimes includes as many as 50,000 strangers, almost universally people of means, has drawn thither the best tailors, dressmakers, milliners, grocers and wine merchants of Paris and London. One can wander for hours among branches of the best city shops, and pay most exorbitant prices if so disposed for the gear that particularly fascinates womankind. The streets are thronged with nice looking people and superb looking turnouts go bowling by.

Nice began to grow, it is quite evident, inland from the sea shore. A broad boulevard follows the curve of the Mediterranean, lined on one side by beautiful hotels. When the winter sunshine falls upon this Promenade des Anglais, crowded as it is with a brilliant throng, the scene is both animated and attractive. As usual, where "every prospect pleases, and only man is vile," there is one thing here to detract and it is the ever present "anti-mobile."

The "anti-mobile" has not yet made its way to the United States in any great numbers, but all along the Mediterranean one sees it and notes its ugliness. It is only a tricycle driven by storage batteries, and so geared that in case of accident to the motor the rider can propel himself to a haven of refuge. These anti-mobiles go clicking along the boulevards with the voice of many lawn mowers, sometimes dragging a gig behind, the occupants seemingly consumed with a ghoulish glee because of the commotion they create. Often the machines are driven by a "petrole" engine, and leave a trail of smoke and kerosene fumes behind. Each anti-mobile and bicycle, too, for that matter, is equipped with a device which emits a heart-rendering screech when a rubber bulb is pressed by the hand, this device being used rather than a bell. The appearance of the anti-mobile is the subject of frequent derisive comments in the French journals, for the wealthy people who have made Nice and who love it for its beauty, lament the advent of the anti-mobile, as they do the "Jerry-built" houses—the latter being flats of inferior construction. They declare that Nice is thus being cheapened, and in proof of this it may be said that Menton, Cannes and other places near by are now much sought by the ultra-exclusive.

Long ago the hotels along the Promenade des Anglais became insufficient to accommodate the people who seek the mild climate of the Riviera, and back of the city, on terraces up the mountain side, many new hotels and fine cottages have been erected. The two hotels of greatest magnificence are the Palace of the Riviera, and the Hotel Regina. It is at the latter place that Queen Victoria stops, an entire wing of the building being at her disposal. She is expected at Nice this spring, and as usual will live there in semi-retirement, driving often in the city attended only by her servants and a companion or two, and enjoying herself in quite a democratic way.

It requires a long pocket-book to properly visit Nice, and Americans are sometimes slow in comprehending how the eternal verities are made to endorse the law which says, among other things, that

if, for instance, you order a candle at a hotel and fail to burn it, you cannot carry away the unused portion. I only mention this in order to speak of a fellow-countryman who understood the system. A candle in France costs about one cent, but this humble agent of civilization appears on the hotel bill at one franc. This American had quite an elegant room at Nice, and on taking possession of it the servant began to light each of the twelve candles in the chandelier. Realizing that as the wicks had been blackened and that he was in for twelve francs, he ordered the entire dozen extinguished. Next morning, after paying the bill, he collected the costly candles and proceeded to administer a mild lesson in equity. Descending the stairs, he found the usual retinue of servants hungry for their fees. As he passed between the lines, he opened his package of candles and placing one in each outstretched hand, saying "Have a candle, won't you?" entered his carriage with a sardonic grin upon his countenance, leaving the army of servants each with a candle in his hand, and filled with amazement.

R. P. S.

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

Senator Sullivan's Bill Excites General Interest.

Senator Sullivan's bill abolishing capital punishment and substituting imprisonment for life in its place, a measure that has attracted wide attention throughout the state, came up for action on Thursday afternoon and occupied most of the time until adjournment. The promoters of the measure spoke well to the point and earnestly defended the abolition of capital punishment as a step upward in civilization and the putting away of a relic of barbarism. Senator Sullivan in speaking read letters from the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the Hon. L. J. Crawford, of Newport, Ky., who was in the famous Jackson-Walling case, Mayor Jones, of Toledo, and others urging the passage of the bill. He declared that the state has no right to take the life of a man in order to punish him for the taking of a life of another man, and that to do so was to assume an authority not conferred upon it by any right except that of its own creation. He spoke earnestly and at length in defense of his measure. Senator Finck, Senator Burke and several others spoke in the bill's favor. Owing to the great public interest in the matter it was made a special order of business for next Tuesday morning.

#### MINERS RETURNING.

Disatisfied with the Work at Bay City, Mich.

EAST GREENVILLE, March 11.—Ever Lewis and Ernest Davis have returned from Bay City, Mich., where they had gone to work in the mines. They found a strike in progress and worked but a few days in as many weeks. Other Massillon district miners are expected to return from Michigan soon.

The miners are idle the greater part of the time now, and to break the monotony engage in various kinds of athletic sports. Ever Lewis has been victorious in most of the foot races, and Richard Solman and William Davis were among those who defeated.

War has been waged against the muskrats which have nearly destroyed Abraham Zupp's fish-pond. A number of young men with shot guns surrounded the pond and the fusillade of shots fired attracted a throng of people who thought that Spain was making her first attack on the village. A number of rats were killed, however, William Davis bagging two and Webster Zupp four.

William Weidman, of Newman, spent Monday in this place.

Thomas Hopper, of Pigeon Run, was a business visitor to this place during the early part of the week.

Two wagon loads of people went from here on Thursday evening to attend the concert given by the Welsh Prize Singers at Massillon. John Berlin drove a four horse load. The front wheel of the wagon came off just as the party reached Massillon.

#### HAVE RESUMED WORK.

WEST LEBANON, March 11.—A force of men resumed work at Jericho, west of here, on Mr. Camp's new railway, this week. If the weather permits, there will be no more cessations of operations.

#### TAKEN TO JAIL.

Solomon Mossholder Fails to Find a Bondman in Massillon.

Solomon Mossholder was bound over to the common pleas court by Mayor Schott Thursday morning, the amount being \$200, in default of which he was taken to the county jail. Mossholder is charged with having obtained under false pretenses something like \$37 in groceries, money and other articles from Louis Moser, the North Erie street grocer. He was arrested in Dundee by Marshal Markel last Friday. Mrs. Mossholder left Massillon some time ago, saying that she would seek assistance among friends in Southern Ohio. The authorities waited several days and then decided that she had no intention of returning. If Mr. Moser's claim had been paid, the charge would have been withdrawn.

#### Opposition to Archdeacon Brown.

LITTLE ROCK, March 10.—Chancellor William E. Whipple, of the diocese of Arkansas, has stated that up to date eleven states have voted against the consecration of Archdeacon Brown, of Ohio, as bishop coadjutor of Arkansas. The Brown side to the controversy claim that twenty-four of the dioceses have voted in favor of the consecration. Should the opponents of Archdeacon Brown be defeated before the standing committee, the case will be appealed to the house of bishops.

## MARTIN MAIL WAGON.

### A Big Order Filled for the Louisville Postoffice.

#### A MASSILLON MAN'S INVENTION.

The Wagon should be Manufactured in this City, and Another Effort will be Made to Interest Massillon Capital—Patent May be Sold if it Falls.

The Martin mail wagon, the invention of Mail Carrier John H. Martin, of this city, and now being manufactured under contract by a New Berlin concern, is increasing in popularity the country over. Many are now in use in the larger cities, from San Francisco to New York, and the only reason that there are not thousands instead of hundreds in the service is because the patentee is hampered by circumstances. Massillon capital has been asked to interest itself in the invention, but thus far the matter has been treated with indifference.

William B. Martin, brother of the inventor, stated today that they had almost come to the conclusion to sell the patent. "If we had only been given the support at home that one has a right to expect," said he, "the wagon would now be on the market and a shop giving employment to a large number of citizens would be in steady operation in this city. We prefer to keep the patent ourselves, for we believe that with a good company we can manufacture these wagons and do much better than by any other plan, but as things are now none of us are satisfied."

Six of the wagons have been purchased by the Louisville, (Ky.) postoffice, and the Louisville Commercial of Tuesday, contained a double-column cut of the wagon with a story of its invention, inventor, its beauty, its advantages and general superiority over any other on the market. The wagons are four-wheeled and covered, and the driver can either stand or sit while on his route. The seat is movable, and when the carrier rises it automatically folds aside out of the way. There are extra curtains to be used in bad weather.

#### STARK COUNTY'S FINANCES.

Auditor Reed's Semi-Annual Settlement With the Treasurer.

County Auditor Reed has completed his settlement with the county treasurer for the six months ending March 1, and the condition of the county's finances are shown in the following statement: Overdrafts: In the county fund, \$7,662.55; in the bridge fund, \$2,499.97; in the workhouse fund, \$1,120.74, and in the Dow tax refunded of \$337.52.

A balance of \$47,349.77 in the treasury is divided among the following funds: Poor fund, \$17,835.30; school fund, \$49,100; children's home, \$7,070.99; teachers' institute, \$906.82; fines and costs, \$2,544.45; sheep, \$2,645.75; building, \$8,271.18; indebtedness, \$7,751.69; soldiers' relief, \$4,814.34; ditch, \$1,118.78; elections, \$5,854.17; redemption, \$3,408. Taxpayers who have favored the closing up of the workhouse, or a change in the administration of the affairs of that institution, will have no occasion to change their views after reading the auditor's report.

The workhouse fund shows that in the past six months there has been expended for workhouse purposes, \$14,847.92. To this fund the taxpayers have contributed the past six months, \$10,767.02. This \$14,847.92 paid out is exclusive of the interest paid on the bonded indebtedness, which in the past six months amounted to \$1,250. From this total of \$16,097.92 should be deducted the sum of \$7,621.58, which was turned into the workhouse fund by the superintendent as the earnings of the institution.

#### OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. OLYMPIA CLAY.

Mrs. Olympia Clay, aged 47 years, the wife of Calvin Clay, died Friday evening of typhoid fever, the disease which carried off her 16-year-old son several days ago. Besides her husband, one daughter survives, residing northeast of town.

MRS. ELEANOR MORE GILLESPIE.

Mrs. Eleanor More Gillespie died at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Christopher L. Magee, at Pittsburg, on Thursday morning at half past 2. She had been ill for some time, and her death had been momentarily expected for several days. The funeral will take place from the Magee residence, corner of Forbes and Hallett streets, at 2 p. m. on Saturday. Mrs. Gillespie was the wife of J. J. Gillespie, and was born in Pittsburg in 1818. She had many warm friends in Massillon, where she frequently visited, and where the news of her death will be learned with infinite regret. Five daughters survive her. They are: Mrs. Christopher L. Magee, Mrs. A. C. McCallum, Mrs. Mary Magee, Mrs. Jessie M. Warwick, of Pittsburg, and Mrs. A. P. L. Pease, of Massillon.

WILLIAM BELLINGHAM.

William Bellingham, aged 44 years, died at his Railroad street home at 4 o'clock this morning, of pneumonia. The funeral will take place from the house at 10 o'clock Sunday morning. Mr. Bellingham came to this city from Canton, last March and had conducted a saloon in this city ever since.

G. William Becker is announced as a candidate for Assessor in Richville Precinct, Perry Township on the Republican ticket.

Women love a clear, healthy complexion. Pure Biotin makes it. Biotin is the secret of the beauty of the face.

## NEWS FROM CANTON.

Happenings of Today in and About the Court House.

CANTON, March 12.—In the case of Samuel Leffle vs. John Silk, of Massillon, an answer and cross petition have been filed by Lawyers Willison & Day. Mr. Leffle sued to recover damages for injuries received while employed by Mr. Silk in the paper mill, claiming that they resulted from carelessness on the part of the defendant. In the petition filed today Mr. Silk denies the allegations, stating that Mr. Leffle was injured through neglect wholly on his (Leffle's) part, and asks that the action be dismissed.

The assignment of criminal cases for trial next week which was to have been made Friday, was postponed for one week owing to various interferences. One of the direct causes was the filing of an affidavit in the embezzlement case of Ohio vs. Dr. A. A. Hallock and James Carnes, made by Dr. R. J. Pumphrey, of Massillon. Dr. Pumphrey claims that Dr. Hallock is suffering from a severe gun shot wound in the joint between the foot and the little toe, and that any exposure or excitement might result in the loss of a portion of the foot. Judge McCarty stated this morning that week after next would be devoted to criminal cases, and that that the case of Ohio vs. ex-Deputy Treasurer John W. Myers would be the first called. Judge Taylor will hear it.

The county commissioners are making their quarterly inspection of county institutions. Today they visited the infirmary, and on Friday they examined the jail and workhouse. Commissioner Crawford says everything is satisfactorily conducted.

A final account has been filed by the guardian of H. W. Coates, of Alliance. Inventory and appraisement has been filed in the assignment of True Brothers, of Massillon, and private sale of the stock of goods has been ordered.

A marriage license has been granted to Joseph Drayer and Dora Winger, of Canton.

#### THE BOARD MEETS.

Local Educational Matters Discussed Friday Evening.

The board of education held its regular meeting, Friday evening, all members being present except Miss Folger. The bill of the Massillon Water Supply Company for \$621 for water furnished during the past seven years was discussed again and held over for future consideration. The committee having the matter in charge has instructions to confer with City Solicitor Willison.

City Engineer D. C. Borton notified the board that the six copies of the school district ordered some time ago were finished, and he presented one of them, with a bill for \$50. The blue prints are nicely framed, and copies are to be placed in the board of education rooms, the county auditor's office, the East street, North street and West Tremont street buildings.

The committee had nothing to report concerning the site for the new school building that will have to be built sometime, and Mr. Johns stated that the committee desired the whole board to accompany the committee to the lot offered by J. W. McClymonds, at the corner of Walnut and Duncan streets. This will be done sometime before the next meeting.

#### THE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Necessary Alterations are About Completed—The Decorations.

Work in the interior of the McClymonds public library building is about completed and the handsome rooms will soon be ready for the inspection of the public. The commodious private residence has been readily adapted to suit its future requirements, and would almost seem, especially as far as the book room is concerned, to have been built with the necessary alterations in view.

The two reading rooms at the left of the entrance are finished in natural ash, and the walls tinted a light shade of terra cotta; the decorations of the magazine and reference rooms are in a delicate blue tint, and the effect of the whole is appropriate and cheerful. The book stacks have not yet been placed, but the book room is otherwise ready for occupancy. An iron gallery runs round the four sides, reached by a graceful staircase. The prevailing shade of the walls and metal ceiling is a light olive green, and the hard wood floor is polished to the last degree of brilliancy.

The building is now ready for the books and other furniture, which will be placed there in a short time. It is expected that the library will be opened early in the coming summer.

#### SCALE OF WAGES FIXED.

The Miners and Operators Come to an Agreement.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—A scale for day and dead work was agreed upon yesterday by the conference of miners and operators, after which the conference adjourned. The scale is as follows: Track layers, \$1.90; track layers' helpers, \$1.75; trappers, 75c; bottom cagers, \$1.75; drivers, \$1.75; trip riders, \$1.75; water haulers, \$1.75; timbermen, where such are employed, \$1.90; pipe men, for compressed air plants, \$1.85; company men in long wall mines of third vein district, Northern Illinois, \$1.75; all other inside day labor, \$1.75. The result of the conference will doubtless avert a threatened strike in the Hocking Valley, and the outlook for a season of activity is encouraging.

Every family should have its household medicine chest, and the first bottle in it should be Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Sarsaparilla.

## DIVORCE PETITIONS.

### Three Applications are Filed in Court.

#### HUSBANDS CHARGED WITH NEGLECT.

Various other Allegations Against Well Known Residents of Canton—Greeks Who Desire to Fight Spain—Other Items of Interest from the County Seat.

CANTON, March 11.—An application for divorce was made in court Thursday afternoon, by Justine A. Cook. The petition was filed by Lawyers Thayer, Webber & Turner, and represents that the husband, Charles C. Cook, has been guilty of neglect, wholly failing to provide for his wife and three children, and conducted himself in a manner unbecoming to the plaintiff. Mrs. Cook also desires the court to exclude the defendant from any claims to the real estate which is now in her name. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are well known in Canton and reside in a beautiful home in West Tuscarawas street.

Suit has been instituted by Clara M. Henderson against William A. Henderson, of Canton, to secure divorce and alimony. Mr. Henderson is employed by the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company on the Canton line, and is charged with habitual drunkenness and extreme cruelty. A temporary injunction has been allowed by Judge McCarty, restraining the defendant from drawing or assigning wages due him. Lawyers Wann & Bow filed the petition. Ada Donges has begun divorce proceedings against Lyman Donges, whom she married in Alliance in 1896. Neglect and failure to provide are charged. Mrs. Donges desires the restoration of her maiden name.

The common pleas assignment for next week included twenty-six cases. The case of Biggar's executor vs. Dorse and others is the first on the assignment, and that of Wardwell, receiver of the C. C. & S. railway vs. the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company is also assigned for Monday. The \$2,500 slander case of Snyder vs. Borroway was concluded Thursday evening. A verdict of \$3 for the plaintiff was returned by the jury.

Nicholas and Victor Karoompas, Greeks, applied for naturalization papers in probate court, Thursday afternoon, stating that they intend to join the United States army and were desirous of fighting against Spain. The Karoompas men recently came to Canton from New York and have been in America since 1893. When the war broke out between Turkey and Greece they returned and fought for their native land until the end of campaign. Both are anxious to become citizens of the United States and the first papers were issued.

The second partial account has been filed by the guardian of Alvin R. and Ethel Prince, of Minerva. The will of Eliza Casselman, of Minerva, has been admitted to probate. Lorin C. Wise has been appointed trustee in the estate of Elizabeth Gang, of Canton. A final account has been filed in the estate of Ella J. Bachtel, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Daniel Kreighbaum and Sarah Amos, of Beach City, Leander Knoble and Loren Rice, of Canton, and Frank Ruth and Ella Irwin, of Paris.

#### KENNEDY BROTHERS WON.

A Verdict of \$175 Rendered by the Jury on Wednesday.

CANTON, March 10.—A verdict of \$175 for the plaintiffs was returned on Wednesday afternoon in the case of Thomas F. and Luke A. Kennedy vs. Frederick Hess. Suit was brought to recover \$254.75 for alleged breach of contract. Mr. Hess, it developed, had entered into contract to employ the Kennedy brothers in the Standard mine at Navarre, giving them the preference when there was coal to be mined. On the witness stand Mr. Hess stated that his object in not employing the plaintiffs in accordance with the agreement was that cheaper labor could be secured.

Nathan C. Holloway, of Canton, made application in court this morning for a divorce from Frances D. Holloway, charging willful absence. Mr. and Mrs. Holloway were married on September 16, 1890.

Judge McCarty is engaged today with the \$2,500 slander case of Snyder vs. Borroway. The \$10,000 damage case of Heiman's administrator vs. the C. T. & V. Railway Company is being heard by Judge Taylor. There will probably be an assignment of criminal cases for trial next week.

The will of William Augustine, of Tuscarawas township, has been filed for probate. Final accounts have been filed in the assignments of Oscar Hoffman and A. Housel, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to William Stricker and Sarah Piper, of West Brookfield, and Frank Baer and Florence Ruch, of Sippos.

#### Defective Eyeght.

causes the greater portion of headache and can be properly and permanently relieved by properly fitted glasses. We examine the eyes free and guarantee satisfaction. C. C. Miller, optician, No. 1 West Main street.

A wheelman's foot has been caught in a wheel, and the foot is now in a bad condition.



# THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,  
60 N. Erie Street, - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1857.  
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.  
SUNDAY FOUNDED IN 1888.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.  
FARMERS TELEPHONE NO. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on  
sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-  
merlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),  
and Bert Hankin's News stand in  
North Mill street.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1893.

It will take something more forcible  
than resolutions to keep Allen O. Myers  
from holding the whip handle over the  
state Democracy.

The acquittal of Sheriff Martin and  
his deputies on the charge of murder be-  
cause of their armed resistance to the  
mob at Latimer is a distinct victory for  
law and order. The trial was in every  
way a fair one and the verdict rendered  
was in strict accordance with the evi-  
dence presented.

It is a blessed thing to know one's  
friends in the hour of adversity and  
British sympathy for the United States  
in the event of war with Spain is evi-  
dently to be counted upon. That we  
will want nothing of a more substantial  
nature appears to be no reason for the  
many recent protestations of friendship  
which have come from our kinsmen  
across the sea.

"Public prosperity," shouts the Can-  
ton News-Democrat in a fine frenzy of  
sarcasm. "No thanks to the adminis-  
tration and the Dingley law that the fifty  
millions are in the treasury. Public  
prosperity, and cuts and strikes prevail-  
ing everywhere! Tell the truth and  
shame the devil." We have, we have,  
excitable contemporary, but alas! the  
devil has no shame.

In case of war between the United  
States and Spain, Cleveland is ready to  
contribute thirty-five fighting machines.  
The prosaic whaleback, by the addition  
of a couple of rifled cannon, a couple of  
turrets and a ram, could be transformed  
into a formidable warboat. The great  
feature of the whalebacks as fighters is  
that they can be almost entirely sub-  
merged. They would be invaluable in  
carrying coal and general supplies to war  
vessels their carrying capacity being im-  
mense.

The fifty million dollar appropriation  
for national defense has been a blow to  
whatever ambitions Spain may have en-  
tertained with regard to making war  
against the United States, and the fact  
that this amount is only a portion of the  
money which could be raised in case of  
necessity is a further check upon her  
belligerent intentions. The debt in-  
curred at the time of the civil war was  
borne by only half the nation, but the  
credit of forty-five states is now at the  
service of the country.

The treasury is in good condition to  
meet the \$50,000,000 appropriation for  
national defense, and according to Sec-  
retary Gage's report it would be possible  
to pay out \$25,000,000 in addition with-  
out seriously affecting the available cash  
balance. Secretary Gage and Treasurer  
Roberts believe that the gold reserve is  
in no immediate danger of being de-  
pleted, and as long as present conditions  
continue yellow coin in the treasury will  
steadily grow. The available cash bal-  
ance in the treasury at present, includ-  
ing the gold reserve, is \$224,541,637.22.

The views of Republicans of the House  
with regard to the \$50,000,000 appropria-  
tion bill have been expressed by Mr.  
Dingley, who, as chairman of the com-  
mittee on ways and means, is the ac-  
knowledge leader of the majority.  
"The bill," he said, "is a wise and pru-  
dent measure. It does not necessarily  
mean war; in fact the preparation for  
war is the surest means of maintaining  
and preserving peace. There is nothing  
in the situation to justify the assertion  
that war is in any wise imminent. But  
we cannot go on under present condi-  
tions and make no preparations for a  
conflict. That would simply be to in-  
vite disaster." The passage of the \$50,-  
000,000 deficiency bill diminishes the  
chances for war and increases the assur-  
ance that if war comes, peace will soon  
follow on its heels.

## QUESTIONABLE PATRIOTISM.

"Joshua Hunt," a man whose ideals of  
American patriotism are only equalled by  
his sense of what is necessary to be said  
and written in order to sustain them, in  
a letter to the Canton News-Democrat  
entitled, appropriately, "Breath of  
Mouth," gives vent to his opinions.  
The cream and substance of these re-  
marks are to the effect that the spirit of  
patriotism which has been loudly evoked  
by the conditions of the past month  
comes mainly from the rich and power-  
ful of the land, whose thrills of joy in the  
glory of the republic are due to the ef-  
fects of the Burgundy on their dining  
tables—and that patriotism, when deeds  
are called for, will come as it did in the  
war for independence and the war of  
the rebellion, from the poor of the coun-  
try—mechanics, laborers, clerks, etc.  
"Who were the soldiers of the rebellion?"  
asks Mr. Hunt: "almost invariably

young men, scarcely advanced beyond  
their teens. The middle aged and the  
prosperous did not as a rule go to the  
front."

As a rule a man is middle-aged before  
he becomes very heavily burdened with  
this world's goods. Volunteers were ex-  
pected to enlist only between the ages of 18  
and 45, and as older men were only called  
upon in cases of emergency, it was natu-  
ral that a large percentage of the heroes  
of the civil war should have been com-  
paratively young, and the reverse of  
wealthy.

"Capital staid at home," says Mr.  
Hunt. Capital did not stay at home. It  
sometimes fought in the ranks, it rode  
at the head of cavalry charges, it fur-  
nished millions necessary to carry on the  
war, and it stood ready at any moment  
to further the interests of the cause.

Mr. Hunt in writing of "facts he has  
noted," omits some which might prove  
interesting reading to the older members  
of the community, for in those dark days  
it was only men of his calibre and that  
of his supporters who were not doing  
their part in some way towards uphold-  
ing the honor of the union, and when  
they became too rabid in expressing  
their thoughts and opinions the spirit of  
patriotism, uninspired by Burgundy, be-  
came roused to an extent which is said  
right here in Stark county to have  
threatened personal chastisement.

Any effort made to range class against  
class is always bad enough, and Mr.  
Hunt's communication, coming at a time  
when unanimity of feeling has never be-  
fore been more necessary or more uni-  
versally expressed, in any crisis of the  
nation's history, is as unpatriotic as it is  
ill-timed.

## LATEST NEWS BY WIRE.

### Further Preparations for the Event of Hostilities.

### TWO NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENTS

A Rumor to the Effect that the Montgom-  
ery Had Been Blown Up Creates Great  
Excitement in New York—Germany Sides  
With the United States.

(By Associated Press to THE INDEPENDENT)

WASHINGTON, March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—The war department to-  
day promulgated an order abolishing the  
departments of Missouri and Texas and  
creating new departments of the South  
and the Lakes. The headquarters of the  
department of the South will be at At-  
lanta, General Graham, commanding.  
The department of the Lakes will have  
its headquarters at Chicago, General J.  
R. Brooks, commanding.

Senor Bernabe, the new Spanish min-  
ister, was formally presented to Presi-  
dent McKinley today by Secretary Sher-  
man.

Blanch K. Bruce, register of the treas-  
ury, is seriously ill. There is little  
chance for his recovery. At noon he  
was unconscious and almost all hope was  
abandoned.

A rumor concerning the blowing up of  
the Montgomery had such a wide cir-  
culation that news associations were kept  
busy answering queries of its truthfulness.  
No such news has been received from  
any reliable source.

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

### GERMANY AGAINST SPAIN.

BERLIN, March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—The foreign office has instructed  
the press to deny emphatically that Ger-  
many will aid Spain in case of war with  
the United States, saying that Germany  
is an excellent customer of the United  
States, while Spain has frequently shown  
unfriendliness to Germany.

### THE SPANISH FLOTILLA.

MADRID, March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—The Spanish torpedo flotilla has  
not yet left Cadiz. It will sail for the  
Canary islands when the weather moder-  
ates.

### SPAIN HAS NOT RAISED MILLIONS.

LONDON, March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—Officials of the United States  
embassy here say that it is absolutely  
untrue that Spain has raised fifty mil-  
lions for the purchase of warships.

### THE PARIS SIGHTED.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—The belated steamer, Paris,  
passed the Lizard shortly before  
noon.

### Counterfeit Dollars.

DENVER, March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—A large number of counterfeit  
dollars, made of genuine silver, and  
whose is worth intrinsically the same as  
dollars coined by the government, have  
been found in circulation the past two  
weeks. They are admirable imitations  
of the genuine, and bear the mark of the  
New Orleans mint, and dated 1888.

### Navy Yard Forces.

VALLEJO, Cal., March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—Hundreds of workmen  
have been added to the force at the  
navy yard to complete the Charleston,  
Philadelphia, Hartford, Pensacola and  
Adams. The first two are ordered to  
be finished at once.

### Additional Equipment.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 12.—[By Associated  
Press]—General McKee of the na-  
tional guard, Adjutant General Core and  
others left for Washington today, to con-  
fer with the war department about addi-  
tional equipment for the national guard  
of the state.

# THE LIFE OF A SOLDIER.

Career of the Late General Wil-  
liam Starke Rosecrans.

## A MAN OF HISTORIC DEEDS.

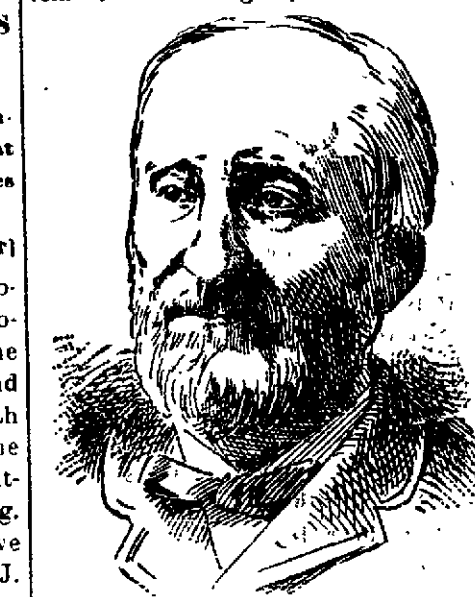
Outline of the Part He Played in the Civil  
War—His Popularity With His Soldiers,  
Who Called Him "Old Rosy"—The Dis-  
aster of Chickamauga—Civil Life.

Another of the great leaders in the war  
for the Union is gone. William Starke  
Rosecrans, after serving 18 years in the  
Federal army in almost every position from  
second lieutenant to major general, and  
after filling many civil offices with ability  
and great success, has gone to join the  
majority of the heroes of the memorable con-  
test for the Union. He was born in King-  
ston, O., Sept. 6, 1819, was graduated from  
West Point in 1842, served 12 years and then  
engaged in business as architect and civil  
engineer till the great war began. All the  
rest is American history.

It is, however, a history that Americans  
will gladly read in detail again and again,  
and it may be said without invidious dis-  
tinction that even in death General Rosecrans  
will probably be the subject of more  
searching inquiry and even of criticism,  
than any other hero of the civil war, for  
owing to a curious combination of circum-  
stances he was during all the years after  
1863 engaged in more and more heated per-  
sonal controversies than any other. It was  
his misfortune to command at Chickamauga,  
where success was practically impossi-  
ble to the Federals, and his greater mis-  
fortune that he was later compelled to de-  
fend himself against alleged charges by  
men who had died. The painful result has  
been that although General Rosecrans com-  
manded in four of the great battles of the  
war and won brilliant victories in three of  
them, yet many of the badly instructed have  
been led to think of him as a partial failure.  
Yet his soldiers were devoted to him,  
and their pet name of "Old Rosy" indicates  
a sentiment among the veterans which will  
soon disperse the clouds about his fame.

### Before the War.

When he entered West Point in 1837, his  
class numbered 113, but had dwindled to 56  
when he graduated high in his class in June,  
1842. Upon leaving the academy he entered  
the engineer corps as second lieutenant and  
was ordered to Fortress Monroe, where he  
remained until August, 1843. Before leav-



WILLIAM STARKE ROSECRANS.

ing the fortress he had been promoted to a  
first lieutenant and was then made as-  
sistant professor in the engineering depart-  
ment at West Point, and afterward was  
detailed as assistant professor of philosophy,  
first assistant professor of engineering,  
post commissary and quartermaster, etc.

In August, 1847, Lieutenant Rosecrans  
relieved the engineer in charge of the New-  
port (R. I.) harbor fortifications and re-  
mained in charge for five years. In 1852 he  
surveyed Taunton and New Bedford harbor  
with a view to permanent improvements.  
In 1853 he was assigned to duty as con-  
structing engineer at the Washington navy  
yard, where he made many improvements  
and elaborated plans for others, when, his  
health failing him, he asked for a leave of  
absence, which was finally grudgingly al-  
lowed by Jefferson Davis, then secretary of  
war. But Rosecrans was finally obliged to  
resign his commission because of his con-  
tinued ill health on the 1st of April, 1854.

He located in Cincinnati and was in turn  
architect, civil engineer, agent of a coal  
mining company, president of a navigation  
company and refiner of coal oil. And after  
having recovered his health and become  
very robust he was, while experimenting  
with the oil, so terribly burned that he nar-  
rowly escaped death and was disabled for  
18 months. He had barely recovered when  
the civil war began.

### Early Campaigns.

The first service rendered in the civil war  
by Rosecrans was in drilling recruits. It  
was not long, however, before he was com-  
missioned as chief engineer of Ohio, with  
the rank of colonel, but preferred active  
service and was made colonel of the Twen-  
ty-third Ohio volunteers. Three days after-  
ward he received a commission as brigadier  
general and was immediately ordered to  
western Virginia by General McClellan.  
At Parkersburg he was placed in command  
of a force comprising the Eighth, Tenth,  
Seventeenth and Nineteenth Indiana regiments  
and was then ordered to Clarksburg.  
From there he advanced to Roaring  
Creek, within four miles of the enemy, who  
were entrenched in a forest at the base of  
Rich mountain.

On the 8th of July, 1861, General McClellan  
made an armed reconnaissance of the  
enemy's position. In the meantime General  
Rosecrans ascertained the whereabouts of  
a bypath by which the enemy could be dis-  
lodged. General Rosecrans was ordered to  
lead the attack, which he did successfully,  
but as the promised supports failed to ar-  
rive there was material for a controversy.  
General Rosecrans, however, pressed on  
and completely routed the Confederates  
under command of General Garnet, captur-  
ing the entire camp and stores besides some  
1,100 prisoners. In the meantime the dis-  
astrous battle of Bull Run was fought and  
lost, and General McClellan being sum-  
moned to Washington the command in  
western Virginia devolved upon General  
Rosecrans.

His next success was at Carnifex Ferry,  
where the Confederate general Floyd evacu-  
ated the place in the night. Rosecrans then  
started in pursuit, but Floyd being joined  
by Wise and supplies falling short Rose-  
crans fell back to be nearer the base. Gen-  
eral Lee then took command of the Con-  
federate forces and planned to annihilate  
Rosecrans' command, but failed. Floyd,  
who was to co-operate with Lee, was badly  
repulsed, and western Virginia was practi-  
cally cleared of Confederate troops.

Rosecrans went into winter quarters at  
Wheeling in December, 1861, after having  
cleared the state of the numerous guerrilla  
bands which remained after the troops had

been driven out. Then he went to Wash-  
ington to present plans for future action to  
McClellan, and while he was absent most  
of his troops were turned over to General  
Lander, and he always insisted that it was  
done by General McClellan without his  
knowledge or consent, though he was then  
consulting with that general.

### Events of 1862.

Then he perfected the pack mule system,  
afterward of so much use, and planned a  
spring campaign which was approved both  
by the secretary of war and General Mc-  
Clellan, but through some political maneu-  
vering the plan was not adopted, and Rose-  
crans was obliged to devote his time for



GEORGE H. THOMAS.

some weeks in finding General Blenker's  
command, which, strange as it may seem,  
had actually got lost! Another plan for the  
campaign was at once devised by Generals  
Banks and Rosecrans, but it, too, came to  
naught through the neglect of others than  
Rosecrans.

Early in April General Rosecrans took in  
hand General Blenker's forces, which were  
badly demoralized. May 13, his work ended,  
he reported to Washington, whence he was  
sent to General Halleck at Corinth, Miss.,  
then the center of interest in the west.  
Halleck finally placed Rosecrans in com-  
mand of the right wing of the Army of the  
Mississippi, shortly after which the Con-  
federates evacuated Corinth and were at  
once pursued by Rosecrans. No general  
engagement followed, though there were  
several skirmishes. June 13 General Pope  
returned to Virginia, and Rosecrans was  
placed in command of the Army of the Mis-  
sissippi.

On the 3d of October the battle of  
Corinth began. Rosecrans disposed of the  
men under him to the best advantage. On  
the 4th the Confederates were disastrously  
defeated, their loss being 1,223 killed, 5,622  
wounded, 2,348 prisoners, 14 stands of colors,  
artillery, guns, etc. They were pursued 40  
miles in force and 60 with cavalry. The  
pursuit should have been continued, ac-  
cording to Rosecrans, to Vicksburg, which,  
he says, could then have easily been cap-  
tured.

General Rosecrans then re-established his  
headquarters at Corinth, where he remained  
till Oct. 25, when, by an order dated two  
days earlier, he was placed in command of  
the Army of the Cumberland. It is the  
unanimous testimony of all survivors that  
that army was at its worst in October, 1862,  
and the same might be said of all the Fed-  
eral armies. One item is enough to show  
the condition. The number of deserters  
from the western armies alone was 62,000 at  
the close of that year. Under the presi-  
dent's proclamation most of these returned  
to duty later and proved themselves good  
soldiers. They were simply worn out and  
discouraged by the events of the summer  
and fall of 1862.

It is also the general testimony that the  
arrival of General Rosecrans seemed to  
send a thrill of fresh energy through his  
command. Advance was soon in order, and  
the battle of Murfreesboro (Stone River),  
Dec. 31 and 30, 1862, made the commanding  
general the hero of the nation for the time.  
It is a fact demonstrable by the journals of  
that date that until after the capture of  
Vicksburg Rosecrans was more the popu-  
lar hero than Grant.

### Fatal Chickamauga.

The critics are still fighting over Chick-  
amauga. It ended General Rosecrans' chance  
for honors in the war. Rosecrans had won  
a notable victory and had a mag-  
nificent army. The entire north looked for  
even greater things from him than he had  
already accomplished. From Jan. 4, 1863,  
to June 23 his army lay at Murfreesboro.  
Rosecrans explained that this was because  
of the weakness of his cavalry, the scarcity  
of forage, the nature of the roads, and the  
policy of holding Bragg on his front, rather  
than driving him out of Tennessee. Only  
that he might unite with Joseph E. John-  
ston and fall upon Grant, still struggling  
before Vicksburg. A great deal of grum-  
bling from Rosecrans because of lack of at-  
tention to his requests for more cavalry  
and of fault finding on the part of the war  
department followed—in fact, "the relations  
between him and his superiors became  
greatly strained, so that his official destruc-  
tion was but a question of time and oppor-  
tunity." On June 23, however, in the face  
of opposition from every one of his corps  
and division generals, Rosecrans began a  
forward movement against Bragg, and in a  
campaign of nine days drove the enemy  
from two fortified positions and won for  
the Federals the possession of middle Ten-  
nessee with a total loss of only 550, while  
he took 1,000 prisoners, six cannon and  
great quantities of stores. The confidence  
of the people in Rosecrans was largely re-  
stored by this brilliant campaign, but the  
relations between himself and General  
Halleck, commander in chief, and the  
department were not less strained. Aug. 5  
Halleck telegraphed a peremptory order to  
Rosecrans to move. Rosecrans declined to  
do so until he was quite ready. On the  
15th he was ready. His problem now was  
to cross the Tennessee and again gain pos-  
session of Chattanooga. There were two  
ways open to him—to fight his way in or  
flank the enemy out. He chose the latter.

Aug. 23 Bragg, deceived by a singular  
activity along a front of 150 miles on the  
part of the Federals, felt himself forced to  
evacuate Chattanooga, which he did, and  
the Federal forces effected an unresisted  
entrance. Rosecrans' forces were, however,  
badly scattered, and the problem that now  
faced the Union commander was speedy and  
effective concentration. Bragg had been re-  
inforced by Longstreet's veteran troops,  
Buckner had come to him and from Knox-  
ville, Walker had been sent by Joseph E.  
Johnston, and militia from Georgia. With  
these forces at his command Bragg de-  
termined to fall upon the Federal troops  
and massed his army with the design of re-  
ceiving the isolated corps of Rosecrans' ma-  
jor as they debouched through the gaps in the  
mountains and annihilate them in detail.  
In this he was not successful, for at a time  
it looked as if Rosecrans would succeed in  
his plan of concentration. But he was not  
quick enough, and a general engagement—the  
battle of Chickamauga—began on Sept.  
19, Bragg making the outset with perhaps  
75,000 men. It is claimed that Rosecrans  
had but 53,000. Bragg's plan was now to  
turn Rosecrans' left and then clear the way  
into Chattanooga. George H. Thomas pre-  
vented this, and the day closed without

overwhelming disaster to the Federals, but  
it had called into action every resource of  
Rosecrans' army, while the Confederates  
still had reserves.

The next morning Bragg, who had been  
strengthening his position all night, began  
a determined attack, and in a short time  
the engagement was under full swing all  
along the line. In the heat of the battle  
General Thomas T. Wood, a division com-  
mander, through a misapprehension of his  
orders, broke the line of battle and marched  
to the rear of another division. Longstreet  
perceived the gap and threw Hood and his  
command into it. This lost the battle on  
the right, the Federal troops broke, and the  
Confederates advanced almost without op-  
position. Rosecrans was himself caught in  
the rut and was forced to hasten to Chat-  
taanooga to prepare for the inevitable re-  
treat and defense. Garfield, his chief of  
staff, was sent to General Thomas to inform  
him of what had happened and of plans for  
the future. Thomas was equal to the oc-  
casion and fell back in good order, his cool-  
ness and ability saving the routed right  
from annihilation. Rosecrans had com-  
pleted his preparations for defense by the  
time that Thomas' forces reached Chat-  
taanooga, and Bragg's victory did not count  
for anything but possession of the battle-  
ground. Rosecrans lost nearly 11,000 men,  
somewhat less than Bragg. Rosecrans was  
relieved of his command as soon as possi-  
ble, but was later put in charge of the de-  
partment of Missouri in place of General  
Schöfield. Rosecrans was not, however, in  
any better odor with his superiors than be-  
fore, and his occupancy of Missouri was not  
marked by any notable events. Dec. 9, 1864,  
he was relieved of his command without  
warning or explanation. In 1866 he was  
mustered out of the volunteer service and  
resigned from the army in 1867.

### Rosecrans and His Soldiers.

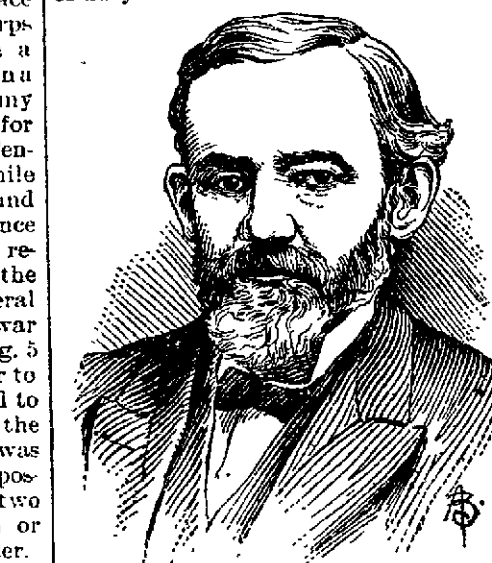
Rosecrans was a man of action in every  
essential. His executive ability was im-  
mense. His industry was untiring. He  
spared neither himself nor his subordi-  
nates. Staff officers rarely lasted long with  
him, though they remained as long as na-  
ture would sustain their ambition. He was  
tired out by his own industry. He was  
always ready for work in headquarters at  
10 o'clock. Being a devoted Catholic he  
rose early on Sundays and Wednesdays and  
attended mass. He did not often retire till  
2 o'clock in the morning, frequently not  
till 4 o'clock, and sometimes remained at work till  
fore dawn. It was not unusual for his  
broads to fall asleep in their chairs while he  
was still eagerly continuing his work over  
his charts, and when he saw their extreme  
weariness he would look at them compas-  
sionately, and waking them send them to  
bed with an admonition as to their sleep.

Whenever he found time in the afternoon  
he used to ride out through the camp and  
review and inspect the troops. On such oc-  
casions his great popularity was evinced by  
the rousing cheers with which he was re-  
ceived. His manner at once engendered a  
genuine cordiality between officer and men.  
The latter became convinced that their com-  
mander took a personal interest in their  
welfare, although he examined their condi-  
tion and equipments with the most exact-  
ing scrutiny.

General Rosecrans was a keen observer,  
and he was noted because of the close at-  
tention he gave to the configuration of any  
section of country through which he might  
be passing and the knowledge of its mili-  
tary characteristics which he would absorb.  
He paid great attention to details, and  
therein lay perhaps an element of weak-  
ness, for he took up much of his time and  
energy. It is claimed by his friends that  
whatever he did himself was well done, and  
that all his failures may be traced to the  
incompleteness or lack of energy of subor-  
dinate. His critics rejoice that even if this  
view be correct it argues a fatal defect in  
his makeup—a lack of knowledge of human  
nature.

### How He Told the Story.

Rosecrans did not consult with the mem-  
bers of his staff as freely as some command-  
ing generals, but in General Thomas—  
"Pap" Thomas, the boys called him—he  
placed the utmost confidence, and with him  
he consulted often. It was General Thom-  
as to whom his command was turned over  
after Chickamauga, and Rosecrans at a re-  
union held in Washington some years ago  
told the story of how they met after the or-  
der to turn his command over came. It  
was in Rosecrans' tent at Chattanooga that  
the interview took place. The relieving  
order came at night, and Rosecrans sent for  
Thomas. "He came alone to the tent,"  
said Rosecrans. "I handed him the letter.  
He read it, and as he did so his breast began  
to swell, and he turned pale. He did not  
want to accept the command, but we agreed  
upon consideration that he must do so. I  
told him that I could not bear to meet my  
troops afterward. 'I want to leave,' said I,  
'before the announcement is made, and I  
will start in the early morning.' I packed  
up that night, and the next morning at  
about 7 o'clock I rode away through the fog  
which then hung over the camp. The be-  
liefs of relations prevailed between General  
Thomas and myself, and as to the state-  
ment that he considered himself my superi-  
or and obeyed my orders through a sense  
of duty it is not so."



BRAXTON BRAGG.

Rosecrans was much affected as he made  
this statement to his old companions in  
arms, and his manner carried conviction  
with it.

In 1868-9 he was United States minister to  
Mexico, when he became a resident of San  
Rafael, Cal., where he possessed large land-  
ed property. He was afterward engaged in  
an unsuccessful attempt to construct a vast  
system of narrow gauge railroads in Mexico.  
In 1880 he was elected to congress from  
California and re-elected in 1882. In 1888  
President Cleveland appointed him register  
of the treasury. In religion General Rose-  
crans was a devout Roman Catholic; in  
politics, an unwavering Democrat. In the  
various discussions caused by his military  
career he defended himself with a vehe-  
mence which drew upon him in turn the de-  
nunciations of the friends of McClellan,  
Grant, Halleck and Garfield and led occa-  
sionally to fierce personal recriminations,  
but when anger had had time to cool the  
country did full justice to him. Despite  
bitter attack and equally bitter defense all  
patriotic Americans will hold him in high  
honor as the man who cleared West Vir-  
ginia of Confederates—the hero of Corinth,  
Luka and Stone River.

# ANSWER IT HONESTLY.

Are the Opinions of Massillon Citizens Not  
More Reliable than those of Utter Strangers?

The above is a vital question.  
It is fraught with interest to Massillon.  
It permits of only one answer.  
It can't be evaded or ignored.  
A Massillon citizen speaks here.  
Speaks for the welfare of Massillon.  
A citizen's opinion is reliable.  
An utter stranger's doubtful.  
The impression created is lasting.  
Curiosity is at once aroused.  
Read what follows and acknowledge  
these facts:

Mr. J. A. Flynn, of 38 North Grant  
street, salesman in the "Bee Hive" says:  
"My father died with a disease of the  
kidneys and for five or six years I was  
inclined to think that I had inherited it.  
For my kidneys troubled me for that  
length of time, and was always aggra-  
vated when I caught cold or stood on my  
feet all day during the busy hours.  
Often sharp stitches attacked, especially  
night after I had retired for the night,  
that felt as if some one had given me a  
sharp blow across the loins, and accom-  
panying it there was a urinary weakness.  
I got Doan's Kidney Pills at Baltzly's  
drug store and after taking them, all  
symptoms of the old complaint went  
away. One box did all I could ask and I  
can heartily recommend the remedy for  
kidney troubles." Sometime when you  
are in the Bee Hive and have your back  
aching so terribly that you don't care  
whether you get what you want or not,  
your main thoughts being to get home  
and get into some easy position, it would  
be a favorable time to ask Mr. Flynn  
what he thinks of Doan's Kidney Pills.  
What he tells you may be depended upon.

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all  
dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by Fos-  
ter-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole  
agents for the United States.  
Remember the name DOAN'S and  
take no substitute.

## TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of  
Trade.

NEW YORK, March 12.—London sold  
American securities this morning on the  
renewal of war talk, and many lightly  
margined stocks were shaken out. There  
was no news to cause any such slump,  
yet traders were not inclined to carry  
their stocks over Sunday. Sugar, gas  
and the Grangers were among the weak  
ones, while L. & N. was nervous and er-  
ratic. Money on call was 2 per cent.  
The close was a little better on shorts  
covering, and the bank statement was  
not unfavorable. The uncertainty of  
the market is on account of the Spanish  
situation.

BANK STATEMENT.—  
Reserve increased.....\$1,867,926  
Loans decreased.....10,892,400  
Specie increased.....3,788,500  
Legals decreased.....4,675,400  
Deposits decreased.....10,628,600  
Circulation increased.....20,800,000

The following figures show fluctuations  
of stocks, as furnished by T. B. Arnold's



# CUBAN WAR MAY SO END

This Plan Under Consideration by the Cabinet.

MAKE BOTH SIDES STOP.

Allow Spain to Govern Cuba on England's Colonial Plan.

WE MAY GET THE ISLAND LATER.

By That Time the Cubans Would Know Something of Self-Government—Also, If They Finally Gained Complete Independence They Would Be Better Prepared For It by Living For a Time Under an Autonomous Plan—The Natives of the Island Believed to Be Incapable of Self-Government at Present. The Point Reached Where This Country Must Stop the Bloody War—If We Demand Cuban Independence Spain Will Fight to Save Her Self-Respect.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Projects for the settlement of the Cuban question are numerous, but most of them are regarded in official circles as unworthy of serious consideration. One plan, however, has been presented to the president, which has received the approval in a general way of leading men whose counsels have weight with the administration, and there is reason to believe it is the subject of studious reflection in the cabinet.

The statement as presented to the administration is as follows:

Overwhelming evidence of a shocking condition of affairs in Cuba, which of themselves justify some interference, have brought the country to a state of feeling which, while most anxious for peace, demands that the matter be settled.

If we insist upon immediate Cuban independence it would bring on war, for neither Spain nor any country with any self-respect could tolerate such interference in what we must recognize as her domestic quarrel. While we should doubtless succeed it would involve terrible loss to us and still further suffering to Cuba. That she is unfit as a whole for self-government just yet is the opinion of many intelligent and impartial outside observers, who have studied her people and prevailing conditions; there exists, too, a very considerable party in the island composed of the most enlightened inhabitants who favor trying autonomy.

If we are to intervene as a compulsory arbitrator, are they to be left wholly out of the account together with Spain, and only the insurgent party considered? Suppose now we say to Spain that in the interest of humanity and peace, and for the preservation of our own commercial interests, we insist upon a cessation of hostilities, and that we will take advantage of it to inform the Cubans that for the sake of the same compelling consideration they must concede something. The Cubans, on the other hand, would certainly hear respectfully any views we present to them in regard to a settlement, and could not fail to follow them.

Should Spain offer such self-government as the whole world would recognize as fair, putting Cuba in the same condition as an English colony and withdrawing from the island, as soon as quiet is restored, all but a nominal military force, we might properly insist on its acceptance. This would be a substantial victory for Cuba, would leave Spain to retire with self-respect, and would leave Cuba better off than through now made independent. Spain has vainly tried to put down the insurrection; the insurgents have vainly tried to drive Spain out and establish a government, and the only way to bring about speedy peace is to take into consideration the claims, rights and feelings of both parties.

The time may possibly come when by the operation of the law of our political existence, Cuba will fall to us peaceably. If this proves correct, the method suggested paves the way for that, by giving her an opportunity to gain some experience in self-government first. If she is to be independent, as very possibly may turn out to be the case by and by, a preliminary stage of genuine autonomy would best prepare her for that. It is undesirable at this time for the United States to undertake the responsibility of governing her.

If it should be shown that the Spanish government and its officials are innocent of any complicity in the disaster to the Maine and a prompt disavowal is made with an expression of regret and an offer to arbitrate the question of responsibility and the amount of indemnity, if any was due, the United States could hardly resist the principle of arbitration in settling the question. The Maine disaster, however, is a distinct incident and should be considered by itself.

SPANISH MINISTER RECEIVED.

He Says He Is Sure Neither Country Wants War.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Polo y Bernabe was received by the president today.

On being asked yesterday regarding pending trouble, he said: "I am sure that the United States does not want war, just as I am sure that the Spanish government does not want war and will do everything honorable in its power to avert such a calamity."

Benefit For Maine Survivors. PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—The benefit for the wounded survivors and the families of the victims of the Maine disaster, which was given at the Academy of Music, netted about \$6,000.

## SITUATION TRANQUIL IN HAVANA.

American Statesmen Presented to Blanco. Naval Board at Work.

HAVANA, March 12.—The weather continues to be delightful and the city is as tranquil as the skies are blue. Captain Sampson seems to have recovered from his slight indisposition, and the United States naval court of inquiry into the loss of the battleship Maine, over which he presides, is pursuing its usual course.

The relief work of the Red Cross society in the city and country is daily becoming more systematic, effective and regular.

The American yacht Anata, which brought a congressional party here, has been fined \$500 for, it is alleged, not having her papers in proper order.

The gentlemen who arrived here on the Anata, Senators Gallinger, Thurston and Money, and Representatives Cummings and William Alden Smith, accompanied by their wives, were presented at the palace by Consul General Lee and were cordially received by Captain General Blanco.

## HUSTLING WAR MATERIAL.

General Flagler Tells Manufacturers to Work Their Full Capacity—Given Full Power by Alger.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—It is with out question the most unusual confidence in an executive officer to empower him to give orders without limit for the purchase of war material, yet this is what the president and Secretary Alger have done in the case of General Flagler, chief of ordnance.

And the officer has not shown a disposition to shirk this large responsibility, but has instructed every concern capable of supplying war material, such as rapidfire guns, shot, shell and ammunition, to go to work at full capacity.

## A NEW MILITARY DEPARTMENT CREATED.

Secretary Alger Issues the Order Today—Covers District of Possible Conflict—Graham Commands.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The secretary of war today issued an order creating a new military department, including within its confines that part of the country which would be in all likelihood nearest to the field of hostilities in case it should come to that. The order will create a commotion in the south. The present department of Texas is abolished and the headquarters, which have been at San Antonio, for so many years, are abandoned. In place of the old department is created a new one, the department of the south. General Graham, at present commander of the department of Texas, will command the new department. This department will include the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas. All of these states, save the last, are at present attached to the department of the east, under command of General Merritt of New York.

It is said at the department that General Merritt is fully compensated for the strength of the command which passes away from him by the addition to his forces of the two regiments of artillery now recruiting. Headquarters of the new department of the south will be at Atlanta, chosen because of its strategic value, from its excellent railroad connections. At present the government has no accommodations in Atlanta for the headquarters of the department, so it will be obliged to hire the most available building.

General Wilson, chief of engineers, who has been in Florida, is expected back today to report to Secretary Alger upon the progress of the fortification works in that section of the country and probably especially as to the defense of Tortugas.

For the first time the officials of the war department admitted that they were straining every nerve to improve that part of the defenses of the country confined to their care.

## CATHOLICS ARE LOYAL.

Archbishop Ireland Bitterly Resents a Suggestion That His Churchmen Favor Spain.

CHICAGO, March 12.—"No true American Catholic will talk of espousing the cause of Spain against that of this country because the former is a Catholic nation," said Archbishop Ireland in an interview here. "To do that is to set one's self down as traitorously inclined to the teachings of this religion, as well as to the country which it is his bounden duty to defend against all enemies, both internal as well as external."

The words of the archbishop were in reply to a question as to what he thought of the advice alleged to have been given by a Catholic priest in New York state to his parishioners.

His attention was also called to a suggestion that the pope's sympathies in the pending controversy with Spain were strongly enlisted on the side of that nation.

"The suggestion is as infamous as the first mentioned," said he. "Whatever action he may take in this matter will be with the single idea of averting, if possible, war between two Christian nations."

Then, referring to the situation in this country, the archbishop said: "President McKinley is proving himself pre-eminently the man for the hour, and occasion."

## SECURED TWO WARSHIPS.

Negotiations About Completed For Purchase of Ships From Brazil—More New Ships Are Expected.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The navy department has now reasons to believe that it has secured the two warships Amazonas and her sister ship, now building in England for Brazil. It was stated at the cabinet meeting by Secretary Long that the naval attaché at London, Lieutenant Colonel Well, had almost completed the negotiations for the sale. So far, however, the final notification from him that his offer has been accepted has not yet reached the navy department.

A member of the cabinet later said that we will likely be able to get five or six vessels in Europe.

## ACCIDENT, SAYS SPAIN.

Captain of Spanish Court of Inquiry Interviewed.

## NO TORPEDO WRECKED THE MAINE.

He Advances Reasons For His Opinion. Internal Explosion Not Due to Careless Discipline—Accidents Some Times Unavoidable.

HAVANA, March 12.—Captain Peral, president of the Spanish naval court of inquiry into the Maine disaster, has granted an interview, in which, after speaking of the difficulty in examining the wreck, owing to its tangled condition and the deepness of the mud, he said:

"It is possible that we may propose to the American authorities to raise the hull by means of the floating dock, brought from England and now in Havana harbor."

"We cannot believe there was an external explosion of a torpedo, for the following reasons: A torpedo, following the line of least resistance, must have blown a great hole in the mud at the bottom of the harbor. No such hole was found. A torpedo must have thrown a large mass of water into the air if exploded at a depth of only 23 feet or so, or at least have produced a wave reaching the other ships and the shore of the harbor."

"We have examined every one on shipboard or shore who saw the explosion, but no one can be found who remarked any upheaval of the water or a big wave. A torpedo explosion always kills fish in the vicinity. No fish were killed by the Maine disaster, as fishermen who have known the harbor for many years testify. To produce the effects noted in the wreck, a torpedo would have to be of enormous size, fully 150 or 200 kilos."

"I am, therefore, of opinion that the explosion occurred within the ship. I know and respect Captain Sigbee, and I believe the American regulations effecting naval conduct, which I have read and found admirable, were carefully observed. But some things which cannot be foreseen are bound to happen in any navy."

## TROOPS SOON TO MOVE.

The New Artillery Regiments Assigned Different Fortifications to Be Relieved.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Orders have been issued at the war department for manning the newly established fortifications on the Atlantic coast from Boston down to Galveston on the gulf. They include the organization of the two new artillery regiments, Nos. 6 and 7, authorized by a recent act of congress. The Sixth regiment will have its headquarters at Fort Slocum, N. Y., and the Seventh regiment its headquarters at Fort McHenry, Md. Colonel Williston, just promoted, will have command of the Sixth regiment and Colonel Sinclair, just promoted, has been assigned to the command of the Seventh. The location of these two regiments at the points indicated will necessitate the transfer of the artillerymen now occupying these garrisons to other places. They will be distributed among the other fortifications.

The orders for the manning of the new batteries demand the utmost promptness in their execution, and it is expected that the movements of the troops to the various places assigned them will begin within the next 24 hours.

## THREE NEW BATTLESHIPS.

House Naval Committee Decides They Must Be Built—Increased Force of Naval Marines.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—Three new battleships of the staunchest type afloat have been authorized by the house committee on naval affairs and a provision for their construction was inserted in the naval appropriation bill. At the same time, the committee agreed on a maximum price of \$400 per ton for armor plate for our vessels, increase the force of naval marines by 473 men and put matters in fair shape for a decision on the location of drydocks, probably four in number, capable of accommodating the largest sized war vessels.

The new warships provided for will be of the latest pattern. It will be two years, doubtless, before they can be placed in commission. One of them, the committee decided, should be after the ill-fated Maine. The appropriation for their construction was not fixed, being referred to the subcommittee on appropriations, which will report to the full committee today.

## ENGLAND'S MORAL SUPPORT.

A Cabinet Official Says We Will Have It In Case of War.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—One of the members of the cabinet said after the meeting, in talking of a reported alliance with England: "Yes, I think the sympathy of the British government in this controversy is with the United States. At my rate she does not side with Spain. I do not mean by this statement to have you infer that the Englishmen will openly advocate our cause and extend us substantial help, but will give us their moral support."

## Retired Naval Officers Available.

WASHINGTON, March 12.—In anticipation of a rupture between the United States and Spain many naval officers on the retired list have notified the secretary of the navy of their willingness and readiness to perform any duty in the line of their profession that he may deem suitable for them. A number of bright men are available.

## The Weather.

Showers; colder tonight; fresh southerly, shifting to westerly winds.

## FATAL SHOOTING.

Mayor Halfhill, John Donald and Son Fight at Higginsport.

HIGGINSPORT, O., March 12.—A three-handed duel occurred here on the street in which Mayor Charles Halfhill, John Donald and the latter's son were the principals. The duel was the outcome of an old quarrel and 15 shots were exchanged. Mayor Halfhill and John Donald, who is a wealthy liverrman, were fatally wounded and Donald's son was shot in the head. He may die.

## Hayes Home to Be Sold.

FREMONT, March 12.—Spiegel Grove, the home of the late ex-President R. B. Hayes, has been advertised to be sold at sheriff's sale, April 11, to satisfy a judgment of \$3,000. The judgment was damages for injuries sustained by Miss Addie M. Smith, in a runaway caused by the Hayes family dog.

## Prisoner Tried to Suicide.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—Bon R. Willis confessed to the murder of S. R. Lambert at Wilton, Conn., on Dec. 17 last. Shortly after his arrest he attempted suicide. He implicates Max Brookhaus as an accomplice.

## Evangelical Conference In Session.

NORTH AMHERST, March 12.—The twenty-third annual session of the Erie conference of the Evangelical association is in session here.

## 2-CENT RAILWAY FARE

Powerful Lobby Against It, Says Bracken.

## THREATENED RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Building Storekeepers Into Protest Against the Reduction—Asks Citizens To State Their Views—Bills Passed and Others Introduced.

COLUMBUS, March 12.—Representative Bracken has sent out the following statement: "The present general assembly has before it the question of a reduction of fares on the railroads of the state from 3 cents to 2 cents per mile. The opposition is maintaining a powerful lobby at the capitol and resorting to every means known to railroad managers to defeat the bill. Railroad employees under a threat of a reduction in wages are remonstrating and inducing storekeepers, under penalty of withdrawing patronage, to protest against the reduction."

Members, it is alleged, are offered bribes to vote against the bill or abstain from voting, which has the same effect, as it takes 35 affirmative votes in the house and 19 in the senate to make a law. Believing a vast majority of the people of Ohio favor a reduction in fares, I call upon them in their individual capacity to make their wishes known to their representatives in the house and senate so there can be no mistake as to the wishes of our constituents. A postal card stating, 'I favor the 2-cent bill,' with your signature attached, will convey the information. Please let us hear from you promptly so that we may know whether the people or the corporations are our masters."

These bills passed in the house: House bill by Mr. Meacham, providing that the fact that a pauper has been supported in whole or in part in township shall be prima facie evidence that he is a resident of the same.

These bills were introduced in the house: Mr. Griffith (Union), providing a fine for sending threatening letters or telegrams.

Mr. Gayman, giving prosecuting attorneys power to collect money fraudulently withheld on contracts.

Mr. Bell, requiring commissioners to inspect county ditches and approve them before the last 25 percent of the contract price is allowed.

The Dory bill, amending section 5306 of the revised statutes was passed in senate. By the amendment of the bill the section reads: "The same counts shall not grant more than one new trial on the weight of evidence against the same party in the same case; and no court shall grant a new trial under the penalty of a party increasing or decreasing the amount of recovery."

Senator Garfield's bill—that much discussed measure—for civil service reform in state and municipal governments was taken from the table by reconsideration of the vote by which it was sent there and placed at the foot of the calendar.

The bill of Senator Wolcott making it a special misdemeanor to shoot, maim or trap any carrier pigeon, was passed. The penalty is a fine of from \$10 to \$25.

Senator Miller introduced a bill for the relief of George V. Matta, a Newark man, who while employed as engineer of the Boys' Industrial school at Lancaster, lost a hand by accident. The bill has for its intention the giving of \$500 to him out of the state treasury.

Senator Foreman put in another bill to amend the present law as to noxious weeds in highway, so that the owner of property shall be notified to cut them and if he does not do so within a reasonable time the supervisor shall cause it to be done at his expense.

## PITH OF THE NEWS.

Some of the Happenings of the Week World Given Briefly.


FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN.—Prof. Horace Fenn, who formerly resided in the United States, committed suicide by drowning.

LONDON.—It is understood that Lord George Hamilton, now secretary of state for India, will succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as governor general of Canada.

BUDAPEST.—In a duel Deputy Ivanka shot Privy Counsellor Szalavasky, the governor of Pressburg, in the knee.

EDINBURGH.—A colliery at Munkirk, Ayrshire, has been flooded. Nineteen persons failed to reach the bank and are still in the mine.

POISON, CAL.—L. H. Coyne and James Brown, convicts at the state prison, were discovered making counterfeit nickels out of rabbit metal stolen from locomotives which run through the prison grounds.



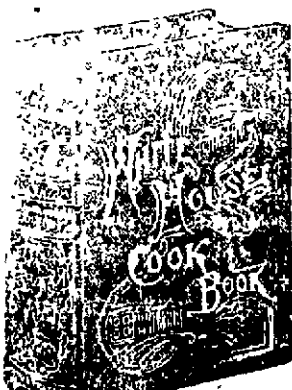
# TWO GREAT BOOKS.

The Independent Company considers itself very fortunate in being able to offer as premiums to subscribers the books described below. They will be furnished on the following terms:

## The White House COOK BOOK

THE BEST COOK BOOK PRINTED.

It more fully represents the progress and perfection of the culinary art than any previous work.



The "WHITE HOUSE" was compiled by Hugo Ziemann, steward of the White House under President Harrison, and Mrs. F. L. Gillette. It contains over 1,000 cooking recipes, besides recipes for toilet and household. Special articles on buying provisions, dinner giving, table etiquette, carving and care of sick.

A novel and most important department consists of carefully prepared menus for breakfast, luncheon and dinner, complete for one week in every month of the year.

Point of authorship, it stands preeminent. Hugo Ziemann was at one time caterer for that Prince Napoleon who was killed while fighting the Zulus in Africa. He was afterwards steward of the famous Hotel Splendid, Paris. Later he conducted the celebrated Brunswick Café in New York, and still later he gave to the Hotel Richeieu, in Chicago, a cuisine which won the applause of even the gourmets of foreign lands. It was here that he had the famous "spread" to which the chiefs of the warring factions of the Republican Convention sat down, in June, 1868, and from which they arose with appetites softened, differences harmonized, and victory organized.

Mrs. F. L. Gillette is no less proficient and capable, having made a life-long and thorough study of cookery and housekeeping, especially as adapted to the practical wants of average American houses.

The work is embellished with fine portraits of all the ladies of the White House. The book has been prepared with great care. Every recipe has been tried and tested, and is relied upon as one of the best of its kind. It is comprehensive, filling completely, it is covered the requirements of all classes. It embodies several original and commendable features among which may be mentioned the menus for the table, a card for one week each month in the year, thus covering all varieties of seasonable foods, the convenient classification of recipes, the simplified method of explanation in preparing an article, the order of manipulation, thereby enabling the most inexperienced to clearly comprehend it.

The subject of carving has been given a prominent place, not only because of its special importance as a part of this kind, but particularly because it contains entirely new and original designs, and is so far a departure from the usual mode of treating the subject.

Interesting information is given concerning the White House, how its hospitality is conducted, the menus served on special occasions, views of the interior.

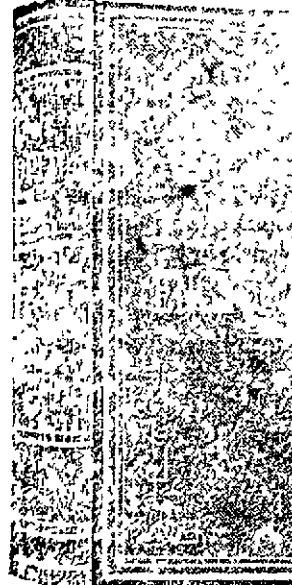
The binding being of enameled cloth it can at any time be readily cleaned and made to look bright and fresh by simply rubbing it off with a damp cloth or sponge.

The Daily three months and the White House Cook Book, \$2.50.

The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Cook Book, \$2.00.

## THE Farmer's Encyclopedia

EMBRACING ARTICLES BY WELL-KNOWN AUTHORITIES.



Size 8 x 10 x 2. Green white enamel cloth binding, illustrated title stamp, large type, wide margins, complete indexes, 570 pages, illustrated.

THE FARM—Its Equipment and Management—What to Grow and How to Grow It.

GRAIN CULTURE—Principles and Care of It.

DRESSING—Points on Cow Breeding, etc.—Dairyman's Cheese and Butter.

COOKING—Healthy Farm Recipes—Care of Invalids.

THE HORSE—Principles of treatment in training—Care of Viciousness—Details of Methods for Subjection, etc.

THE COLT—From Birth to Maturity, with illustrations.

HORSE HABITS—Good, Bad and Indifferent—How to Encourage, Control, etc., illustrated.

SHOOTING—Plain Talk on an Important Subject, Showing Good and Bad Methods; illustrated.

DISEASES OF THE HORSE—Be Your Own Veterinary Surgeon—How to Diagnose.

CATTLE—Prevention of Diseases—Practical Remedies, etc.

CALVING—Natural Parturitions, Valuable Hints, etc.

SHEEP—How to Raise Them—Diseases—Their Prevention and Cure.

SWINE—Breeding—Care, Diseases, etc.

POULTRY—Breeds and Breeding—Care of Diseases, etc.—Eggs and Incubators.

BEEES—Culture and Care of.

THE DOG—His Needs—His Uses—How to Train—Diseases, etc.


TIGLIT—Useful Hints and Recipes.

HEALTH—How to Secure and Retain It—Simple and Valuable Remedies for Man, Woman and Child.

SOCIAL LIFE—The Family, the Home, the Young Man, the Young Woman, etc.—Home Suggestions for the Happy and Life the more to it.

Daily for three months and the Farmers' Encyclopedia, \$2.25.

The Semi-Weekly for one year and the Farmers' Encyclopedia, \$1.75.



## RESTORED MANHOOD

DR. MOTT'S KIDNEY PILLS

The great remedy for nervous prostration and all nervous diseases, the generative organs of either sex, such as Nervous Prostration, Impotence, Mental Depression, Nightly Emissions, Venereal Diseases, etc., etc. It is a powerful and effective remedy, which leads to a complete cure of the above named diseases. With every box of Dr. Mott's Kidney Pills, we give a written guarantee of cure or refund the money. Sold at all drug stores, or for \$5.00, Dr. MOTT'S CHEMICAL CO., NEW YORK.

For sale by Z. T. Baltzy, Druggist, Opera Block, Massillon.



## LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Axte, a son.

Perry Merrell is building three houses on South Erie street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. David Doney in West Charles street, a daughter.

Mrs. Mary Spuhler and Miss Emma Wiese are visiting friends in Akron.

Mr. and Mrs. William Lowe have moved to No. 170 Richville avenue.

Mrs. Smith and daughter, of Louisville, are the guests of Miss Mabel Nucamaker.

Mrs. R. S. Miller, of Chicago, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. W. O. Bryant, at the Conrad.

Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Huwig, of North Lawrence, are the guests of relatives in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Martin, of Ottawa, Ill., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Neiderheisen.

Harry Jordan has gone to Dillonvale, to become a section boss on the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway.

William Ralston has returned to Leites's Ford, Ind., after spending the winter with relatives in this vicinity.

George Willison is a candidate for the nomination as township trustee, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

Mrs. W. D. Benedict gave an informal dinner party to a few friends Friday evening, at her residence in North East street.

Mrs. F. H. Pierce, of Dayton, spent part of Thursday and Friday in Massillon on business connected with the Harsh estate.

John R. Myers, of Lexington, Ky., assistant manager of Russell & Co.'s branch in that city, is spending a few days in Massillon.

W. A. Northcott, lieutenant governor of Illinois, and head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America, will speak in the Armory on March 31.

The management of the Armory has received positive assurance that Robert Mantell will appear in this city on Wednesday, notwithstanding reports to the contrary.

W. R. Harrison has announced himself a candidate for the nomination for membership on the school board, subject to the decision of the Republican primary.

Miss Anna Edgar entertained a party of sixteen ladies on Thursday afternoon, in honor of her guest, Mrs. Grosup, of Ashland, O. Mrs. E. J. Heffelman, of Canton, was among those present.

Warren women have decided to make a fight for recognition on the board of education. Harriet Taylor Upton, treasurer of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, will be a candidate.

A delightful social time is expected at the Presbyterian chapel next Tuesday evening, when the young ladies of the Monday Evening Circle will entertain in oriental style.

The LaRue County, (Ky.) Herald of recent date contains a fitting eulogy to the qualities of Carl Browne, whose home on wheels is now resting within the hospitable confines of Buffalo.

Miss Florence Ruch and Frank Baer, both of East Greenville, were married on Thursday evening, March 10, at 8 o'clock, by the Rev. G. W. Dunlap at the Lutheran parsonage, West Brookfield.

Mrs. Millie Elliott returned on Friday evening from a prolonged trip as general agent of Abner Royce, of Cleveland. When in Massillon Mrs. Elliott makes her home with Mrs. Augusta Russell.

Mrs. John Ritter celebrated her eightieth birthday anniversary, Thursday afternoon, a number of friends assembling at her West Tremont street home, where the time was pleasantly passed in social chat.

About thirty-five of Mr. Frank Houston's friends surprised him at his Mill street residence on Friday evening. All sorts of games made the time pass quickly and at a late hour a delicious luncheon was served.

Mrs. Mary Cloud, known throughout Ohio as "Camp Meeting Mary," died on Thursday at her home in Logan, O., aged 87 years. She had attended every camp meeting held in Ohio during the past twenty-five years.

The Hon. Anthony Howells, of Massillon, ex consul to Cardiff, Wales, under Cleveland, attended the banquet at the opera house, Saturday night, and was the guest during his stay of J. Reeves—New Philadelphia Tribune

Business generally has revived during the past few weeks, and the local merchants are greatly encouraged with the outlook for spring trade. Larger stocks of spring and summer goods will be carried than were purchased last year.

George T. Crawford, of Columbus, will spend Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Crawford, in East Main street. Mr. Crawford was recently elected secretary of the Ohio Republican League, an important factor in the politics of the state.

Coal is soon to be taken from the old "Mackey Oil" mine, north of town, abandoned years ago. An entry has been made from the Crystal Spring Coal Company's mine into it, and the water is now being pumped out. There is said to be five feet of good coal in the "Mackey Oil."

Jay Eichenberger, telegraph operator and bill clerk on the Pennsylvania railway, at North Lawrence, and who makes such frequent visits to this city that he has come to be considered almost a Massillonian, left Massillon, the other evening, on a trip through the West, intending to visit Denver and all other points of interest.

Massillon has had two county

auditors for the past week. Auditor James Leeper was suspended, and George Jordan, a prominent school teacher, appointed to fill the vacancy. Leeper refused to vacate the office and at the closing hour on Tuesday was locked in with his deputy. Leeper is persistent and has many friends who think he is a much persecuted man.

A "staked claim" from the Klondike will occupy a prominent part of the dining room of the First M. E. church on the nights of the 17th and 18th of March. The small sum of five cents will be charged to dig for nuggets, and as it is guaranteed not to be a barren claim, all persons are sure of at least one nugget, so pay your money and take your choice. Everybody welcome. Admission free.

Farmers in the vicinity of Alliance have accepted the proposition made by Lutz & Schramm to establish a pickle plant at that place. The company will require the product of one hundred and fifty acres, and a soliciting committee is now at work among the farmers. Forty cents per bushel will be paid for cucumbers which run from 600 to 700 to the bushel, and twelve cents per bushel for those over four inches in length.

George W. Aultman, the professional bicyclist of Orrville, visited local wheelmen the other day. Mr. Aultman was severely burned some time ago by falling upon a lighted lamp, and has not yet fully recovered from the injuries. He says he does not expect to do much riding next season, perhaps none at all. His brother, William Aultman, is now in the employ of the Akron Rubber Company, and will be on the track as usual this year.

Arthur Nottman, of Pennsylvania, who is en route to the Klondike, was in the city the other day, afterwards going to Stanwood, where he visited his brother, John Nottman. He also called upon Massillon relatives and friends. Mr. Nottman is a married man, and while he is away his family will remain with Mrs. Nottman's parents in the east. Mr. Nottman intends to carry with him provisions for one and one-half years, and expects \$700 to cover the total expense.

The entertainment committee of the Woman's Cemetery Association held a meeting on Friday afternoon at the residence of the chairman, Mrs. Robert B. Dimon, and made definite arrangements for a May festival to be held this spring. The original intention of the committee had been to give a charity ball, but the festival idea seemed to offer so many possibilities in the way of original and special attractions that the former plan was given up.

Mr. T. O. Ikehara, the young Japanese who will speak at the Sunday School Convention in the Christian church next Thursday evening, March 17th, is studying Sunday school work and methods with Marion Lawrence, and is soon to return to Japan as a Sunday school missionary. It is possible that Mr. Lawrence will also be present. Several of the city pastors have been asked to make short addresses on the Sunday school from the pastor's stand point.

The local lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America held a meeting Friday evening, accepting twenty-seven applications for membership and initiated one candidate. Deputies Dettlor and Hall were present. The applications accepted will be initiated at the next meeting. Arrangements for the reception of W. A. Northcott, head consul of the order, are progressing nicely. Mr. Northcott, who is lieutenant governor of Illinois, will visit Massillon on March 31, and will make a speech at the Armory.

George W. Doll, formerly manager of Spangler & Co.'s store in this city, has leased the store room in the Beatty block and on or about April 1st will engage in business, carrying a complete and entirely new line of hats and men's furnishing goods. Mr. Doll has been connected with Spangler & Co. for twenty years, and for nine years has resided in this city operating the Massillon store, rendering invaluable service to the firm. Owing to his superior knowledge of the business, Mr. Doll's venture will undoubtedly prove successful.

A poster printed in bright colors arrived at the postoffice today and was given a conspicuous position on the wall. It states that unmarried men between the ages of 21 and 30 and not less than five feet and four inches in height are wanted for the artillery and infantry of the regular army. Men not more than five feet and ten inches tall and weighing less than 165 pounds are needed for the cavalry service. Young and intelligent men, it says, are particularly in demand for the light and heavy artillery service. Application should be made to the recruiting officer at the Columbus barracks.

Mr. Daniel W. Shetler and Miss Carrie Siffert, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. W. O. Siffert, were married at the home of the bride's parents at Navarre on Thursday, March 10, at noon. W. L. Bennett was groomsmen and Miss Hattie A. Corl bridesmaid, both of Navarre. The bride wore a white gown and carried white roses; the bridesmaid carried white and pink carnations. The Rev. Mr. Siffert, father of the bride, performed the ceremony, and the Rev. S. A. Corl, of East Palestine, uncle of the bride, offered a prayer and introduced the newly married and happy couple to the guests, after which hearty congratulations were offered. About sixty relatives and friends from the immediate vicinity, including Massillon, were present. Many beautiful and costly presents were given and the couple started out in life in an auspicious manner. Mr. and Mrs. Shetler left on the afternoon train over the C., C. & S. road for Canton, where they will begin house-keeping in a newly-furnished home. Miss Siffert was one of the most popular girls in Navarre society and Mr. Shetler is a well-known business man of Canton.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches, etc. at drug stores.

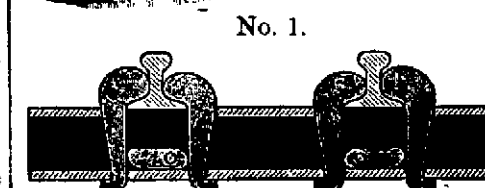
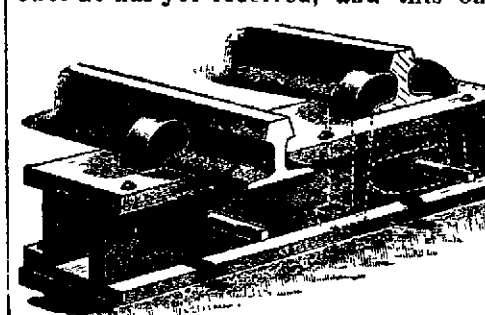
## ALBRECHT'S METAL TIE.

The Pennsylvania Company Said to Have Offered Him \$50,000.

DENIED BY THE INVENTOR.

This Sum Would Hardly be Considered a Temptation, for when the Tie Comes into General Use, as it Must Some Time, there will be Millions in it.

John Albrecht is still of the opinion that some time or other his patented metal railway tie will come into general use, and that fame and fortune are awaiting him. He denies that the Pennsylvania Railway Company offered him \$50,000 for his invention, although representatives of that corporation, as well as the Baltimore & Ohio, Wheeling & Lake Erie and numerous other railway and street railway companies have called at the Albrecht farm, on the Pigeon Run road, southwest of town, to see the models and talk to the inventor about them. Mr. Albrecht says that the best offer he has yet received, and this one



Cuts 3 and 4 represent the latest improvement, which is considered by many to be superior to the others, as it is without pins, nuts, bolts or anything else that is liable to work loose by the movement of trains. The estimated cost of these ties is about \$2 each, just twice the cost of wood. No spikes are needed with these ties, as the patent includes the clamp which grips the rail and holds it securely in place. There is absolutely no possibility of their becoming loose under a train, as the weight only serves to tighten the clamps' hold on the rail.

## HE HAS LOST CASTLE.

Mayor Schott Thrust Aside by the Democracy.

JOSIAH FRANTZ'S SON FAVORED.

The Democratic Ticket Made Up After One of the Most Exciting Primary Elections in the History of the Party—The Complete List of Candidates.

It was nearly midnight when the count of the ballots cast at the Democratic primary election, Saturday, was completed. A large crowd stood about an open window at the city prison, where the voting booths were located, and when the first ward vote was finished, showing Frantz to have led his opponent by a few short of one hundred votes, a great shout went up from the Frantz men, and the Schott adherents began to move quietly away. The ticket as it will appear on election day is as follows:

For Mayor—Charles L. Frantz.  
For Councilmen—First ward, S. W. Goudy; second ward, Chris. Howald; third ward, Dr. F. B. Williamson; fourth ward, John Haag.

For Assessor—First ward, Victor H. Vogt; second ward, Frank I. Koontz; third ward, Wm. Oster; fourth ward, Peter Schneider; Massillon precinct, Niles Smith; Richville precinct, W. Smith.

For Board of Education—Frank A. Willenborg, Seth Hattery, Harvey Stoner, Frank Crone.

For Township Clerk—Earl Busby.  
For Trustee—Martin Weber.  
For Justice of the Peace—G. G. Paul.

Following is the vote by wards

FOR MAYOR.  
Charles L. Frantz—First ward, 148; second ward, 112; third ward, 212; fourth ward, 160; total, 632.  
Tobias Schott—First ward, 60; second ward, 127; third ward, 103; fourth ward, 82; total, 372.  
Frantz's majority, 260.

FOR COUNCILMEN.

First ward—Silas W. Goudy, no opposition.  
Second ward—Chris Howald, no opposition.

Third ward—Henry Holtzbaugh, 68; Dr. F. B. Williamson, 91; John B. Davis, 79; Dr. Williamson's plurality, 12.

Fourth ward—John Haag, 112; Jacob Geis, 107; Frank Erdle, 7; Haag's plurality, 5.

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Frank A. Willenborg, Seth Hattery, Harvey Stoner, Frank Crone, no opposition.

FOR ASSESSORS.

First ward—Victor H. Vogt, no opposition.

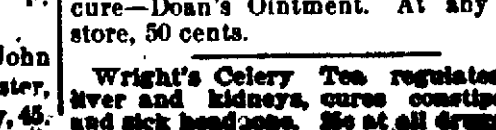
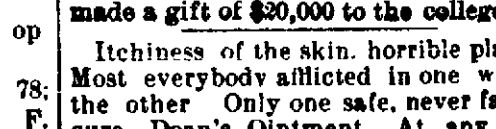
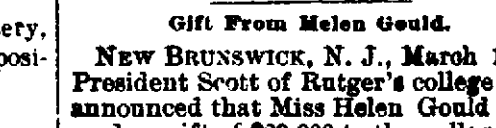
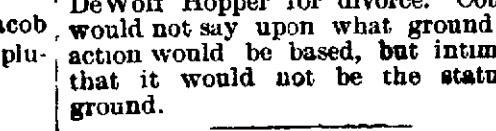
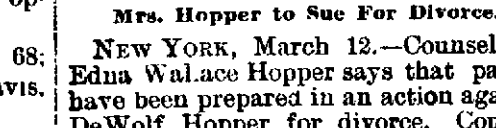
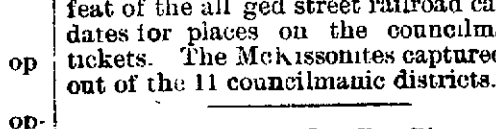
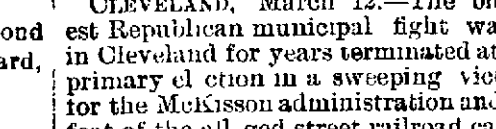
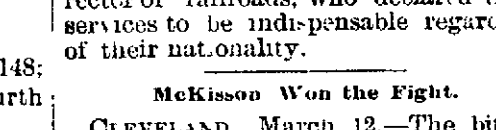
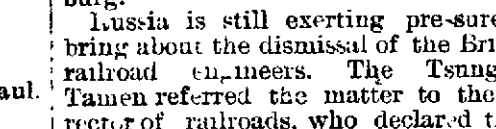
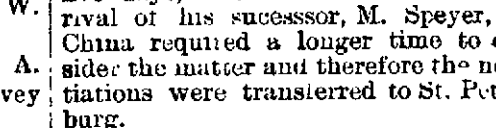
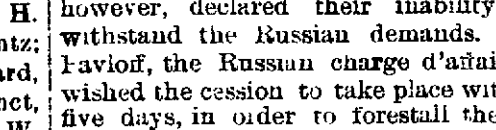
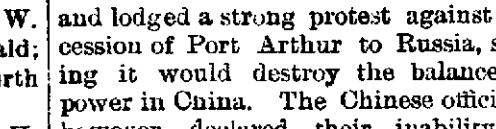
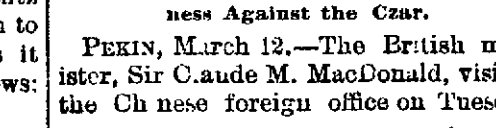
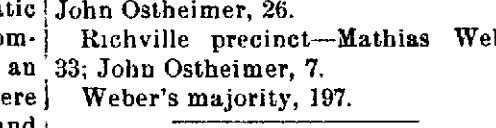
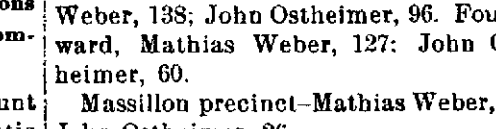
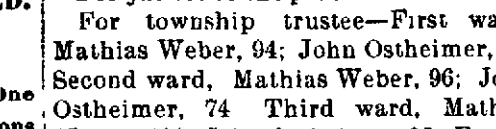
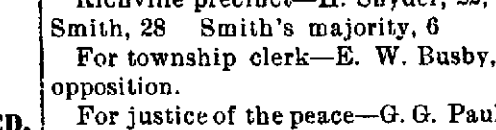
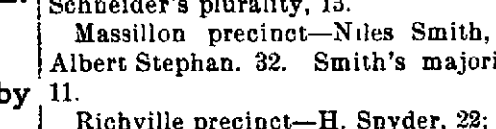
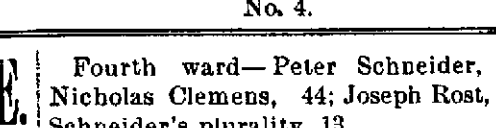
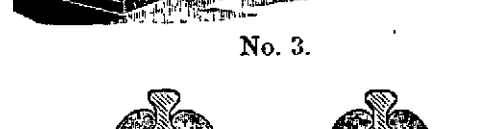
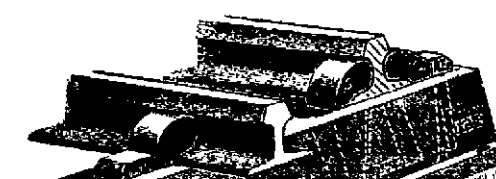
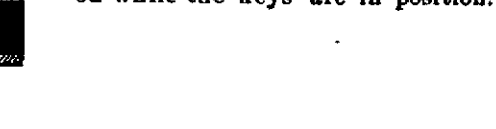
Second ward—Frank I. Koontz, 78; Wm. Wagner, 49; David Snyder, 72; F. I. Koontz's plurality, 6.

Third ward—Edwin Maus, 46; John Hoban, 52; K. Garling, 34; Wm. Oster, 97; Fred Stahl, 20; Oster's plurality, 45.

was promptly refused, was made by a Canton lawyer, who wanted to trade him 40,000 acres of land in Tennessee for the right to manufacture and sell the tie. Friends of Mr. Albrecht say they do not think \$50,000 would be a temptation to him, so much faith has he in the future of his invention.

Railway men who have examined the tie are unanimous in declaring that undoubtedly it is just what is required, but not one is willing to make terms with Mr. Albrecht and experiment with the patent. The idea first suggested itself to Mr. Albrecht fourteen years ago, when he noticed an article in an inventor's journal stating the need of a railway tie of more durability than wood. Mr. Albrecht made a trip to Washington, saw what had already been patented, returned and in 1894, with the aid of J. L. Smith, of this city, put his own ideas into form and was granted a patent. Since then he has had five other patents issued him, all on improvements on the original. Notices of the invention appeared in many papers at the time, and immediately the railroads began to send men to see him. The last called two weeks ago. "I intend to hold to my patent," said Mr. Albrecht, "and they must come to me on terms or do without the tie. There's money in it, and I want my just share."

Illustrations 1 and 2 show one of Mr. Albrecht's patented ties, the second cut showing the dogs in the interior. The rails are clamped in position by means of dogs located upon opposite sides of the rails, and are held against displacement by keys and wedges, the dogs being so constructed that they cannot be displaced while the keys are in position.



**Keep Your Fields Smooth and Level.**

## The "Tornado"

STEEL LAND ROLLER MADE IN ALL SIZES.

Unequaled for Strength, Durability and Good Results. Removable shaft bearings which can be replaced at a cost of only 25c each. Wear and tear reduced to a minimum.

**A Remarkable Invention.**

**Washing Made Easy.**

Complete Portable Steam Laundry Combination for family use. Washer, Boiler, Adjustable Stove and Attachment for Wringer ALL IN ONE.

**Strong, Handsome and Durable.**

Saves your clothes, your back and your money. Many in use and all declared the greatest thing out.

Call on or write us for information.

Manufactured by **W. R. Harrison & Co.,**

Manufacturers of the Famous Tornado Feed Cutters, Horse Powers, Band Jacks, Land Rollers and Celebrated Family Steam Laundry Machines.

Office, Factory and Salesrooms, Walnut Street, MASSILLON, O.

## INDEPENDENT WANT COLUMNS

Articles lost and found, houses to let or desired, help wanted, situations wanted, real estate business and kindred announcements are more cheaply and to produce results if advertised under this head than by any other means. Copy must be left not later than 10 a. m. to insure insertion the same day. Six publications of not more than 4 printed lines for 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD dwelling and business property will be sold at a bargain. Building contains 10 rooms situated at No. 75 W. Main St. Massillon, O. For particulars inquire at C. V. Hammersmith's insurance office.

A well as ably-kept grain, flour and feed business. Will lease party building or well built to suit the property. Good location for a butcher. Address Box 154, Navarre, O.

COW—Choice Jersey Cow, Fresh. Wm. E. Smith.

FIVE roomed house and lot with good cellar, city and eastern water, located at 77 West Tremont street. Inquire of Mrs. F. Geis, 209 State street, or S. Burd.

GROCERY—A good established grocery business; good location. Good reasons for selling. Inquire at 245 West Tremont street.

HOUSE in Oak street, built and occupied cheaply taken within a week. Inquire of C. L. McLain or G. L. Albrecht.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS. Inquire at 83 North street. Elizabeth Maag.

LOTS—I have for sale 38 one acre lots on 12th avenue for \$200 each. These lots face on two streets, 1823-200. S. Burd.

MACHINE SHOP of Snyder & Lengs, 28 East Charles street, is for sale at a bargain. This shop is well equipped for all kinds of work, having a well established business in bicycle repairing, etc., and practically no opposition. Inquire of F. A. Vogt, receiver, Kinsley Brewing Co.'s office, East Charles street.

RESIDENCE—The John Lowe residence, 36 West Charles street, 14 foot frontage. For particulars see J. C. Lowe, Opera block.

SEVEN roomed house and lot on Front street; all kinds of good fruit, eastern water, in a central engine house or Chas. G. King.

WANTED.

A responsible party, lady or gentleman, must be of irreproachable character, to undertake a permanent, honest, clean and paying agency in Massillon. Very little capital needed. Inquire at 61 South Mill street, Mrs. Grojean's, between the hours of 1 and 6, Saturday. W. H. Moore.

A FEW persons to collect for us, names and addresses, for which we pay cash. No experience required. Address, with references stating number of hours per day can be devoted to the work. It will not interfere with any other occupation. Chas. D. Smith Co., Goshen, Ind.

BOARDERS—Two steady boarders, good business position; good salary; also lady wishing city employment. Address A care of Independent.

GIRL—Inquire at 77 Green street, Massillon Ohio.

GENTLEMAN or lady to travel. Permanent position; good salary; also lady wishing city employment. Address A care of Independent.

MONEY TO LOAN—In amounts of \$300 or over, on real estate, for terms of from one to ten years, at reasonable rates. Or Janco C. Volkmar, No. 28 E. Main street.

ROOMS—One or two furnished rooms for light housekeeping or with board. Address X. Y. Z. at The Independent office.

SEWING—Plain sewing to do at home. Children's clothing a specialty. Inquire at No. 34 Paul street.

For Sale or Exchange.

ONE good big cheap work horse, two cheap drivers. Inquire of Wm. Bantz West Side 1st street.

Read the "want" columns daily.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A DESIRABLE business place and residence for sale. Inquire at 62 South Erie street. Mrs. E. Hinderer.

SEVERAL dwellings for sale at reasonable prices. A seven and a four roomed house for rent. See J. E. Johns, 13 East Main street.

LOST.

PIN—A diamond set pin between Prospect and McLain streets. Finder will please return to the Independent office and receive a reward.

Read the "want" columns daily.

ATTENTION!

1 SELL EVERYTHING IN THE FURNITURE LINE.

Stoves, Chairs, Tables, Beds, Second Hand Goods

of all kinds at low prices.

.... C. L. BORWAY, ....

42 West Main Street, - - - Massillon.

CALIFORNIA IN THREE DAYS

THE PACIFIC EXPRESS

Leaves Chicago, 10:30 p. m. every day in the year. Through Palace Sleeping Cars from Chicago to Denver and Portland, with Sleeping Car accommodations to San Francisco and Los Angeles; also through Through Tourist Sleeping Car Service from Chicago to San Francisco, Los Angeles and Portland.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address

C. TRAVER, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg Pa.

W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

Leaves Chicago, 6:00 p. m. every day in the year.

Buffet Smoking and Library Cars. All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address

C. TRAVER, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg Pa.

W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

Leaves Chicago, 6:00 p. m. every day in the year.

Buffet Smoking and Library Cars. All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address

C. TRAVER, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg Pa.

W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE OVERLAND LIMITED

Leaves Chicago, 6:00 p. m. every day in the year.

Buffet Smoking and Library Cars. All meals "a la carte" in Dining Cars. Palace Drawing-room Sleeping Cars through to Salt Lake City and San Francisco without change. Through Tourist Sleeping Cars to California and Oregon.

ALL PRINCIPAL AGENTS SELL TICKETS VIA

The North-Western Line

Chicago & North-Western Railway, or Address

C. TRAVER, Traveling Agent, Marine National Bank Building, Pittsburg Pa.

W. B. KNISKERN, General Passenger and Ticket Agent